

Chronological Table: Frankfurt am Main

3000 B.C.	Evidence of humans on Frankfurt's Domhügel (Cathedral Hill) goes back to the early neolithic period.
83 A.D.	Under the Roman Emperor Domitian a settlement and a military supply base are built on the Domhügel for the Roman fortress at Nida (near Hedderneim).
ca. 260	Alemannic tribes raid and occupy the settlement on the river Main.
from 531	The Alemannians are replaced by the Franconians as rulers of the lower Main area, and a Franconian royal court is built on the Domhügel.
794	Franconofurd is mentioned for the first time in documents under Charlemagne.
815 - 822	Louis the Pious builds a prestigious royal estate on the Domhügel.
852	The imperial chapel (St. Salvator, later St. Bartholomew's) is inaugurated as the predecessor of today's cathedral. Frankfurt is the capital of the East Franconian empire, alongside Regensburg.
ca. 1140	When the imperial palace becomes dilapidated, a new royal castle, called Saalhof, is built on the edge of the Domhügel. Merchants and craftsmen settle on the former royal estate.
1147	First clearly documented royal election in Frankfurt.
1150	First mention of Frankfurt trade fairs (Autumn Fair).
1219	Frederick II gives Frankfurt citizens a plot of land for the construction of a chapel (St. Leonhard's Church). In this context, the people of Frankfurt are mentioned for the first time as "citizens".
1220	Frederick II withdraws the office of royal governor in Frankfurt. The governor is replaced by an imperial sheriff.
1222	First mention of a stone bridge across the river Main.
1240	Frederick II pledges royal protection to and from Frankfurt trade fairs.
1241	Frankfurt's Jewish community is killed in a pogrom. Jews do not return to Frankfurt again until 1255. In a tax directory Frankfurt is mentioned as the economically most significant royal city in the German empire.
1254	During the Interregnum Frankfurt joins the Association of Rhenish Towns whose members conclude a general peace treaty.
1266	For the first time documents mention not only the sheriff, who is appointed by the king, but also councillors as representatives of the citizens.
1297	A selection of Frankfurt rights and liberties is recorded by the city's sheriff, lay judges, city council and citizens in the First City Charter.
1311	First mention of two mayors, elected from among the council, to gradually take over the functions of the sheriff.
1320	The introduction of a fixed city tax marks the beginning of a tax administration system in Frankfurt.
1329/30	Frankfurt citizens are granted customs exemption throughout the empire. Moreover, Louis the Bavarian permits the city to hold a second annual trade fair (Lenten or Spring Fair).
1333	The Emperor Louis allows the city to expand. The Neustadt (New Town) is secured by means of a new city wall and a territorial reserve force. The old fortifications (Staufen Wall) are gradually demolished.
1349	Frankfurt's Jewish community perishes in a second pogrom. Jews do not return until 1360.
1356	The Golden Bull, as an imperial constitution, finally confirms Frankfurt as a venue for royal elections.
1366	Frankfurt's guilds revolt against the patrician oligarchy on the city council. The uprising is suppressed.
1372	The council acquires the office of the sheriff, the imperial woods (Reichswald) and half the Jewish tax through an imperial pledge, thus consolidating its position in relation to the king.

- 1389 The participation of Frankfurt in the war of the Association of Rhenish Towns ends in a defeat at the battle of Kronberg
- 1405 The council acquires two houses, Zum Römer (The Roman) and Zum Schwan (The Swan), which are converted into a city hall.
- 1418 King Sigmund institutes an imperial coin in Frankfurt.
- 1462 Following an imperial command, Frankfurt's Jews are resettled in a ghetto called Judengasse (Jews' Lane) on the edge of the city.
- 1478 Booksellers are represented at a Frankfurt trade fair for the first time.
- 1500 Frankfurt has a population of about 10,000.
- 1509 During Frankfurt's Reformation the city's legal system is codified for the first time on the basis of Roman law.
- 1519/20 Appointment of the Lutheran Wilhelm Nesen as the first teacher at the newly founded municipal Latin School.
- 1522/24 First reformation sermons are preached in Frankfurt.
- 1525 At the climax of the Peasants' War pent-up religious, social and political tensions unload themselves in an uprising by the guilds. The insurgents sum up their complaints in the 46 Frankfurt Articles.
- from 1530 Within a few decades Frankfurt develops into a European centre of letterpress printing and the book trade.
- 1531 The General Alms Box is set up as a secular welfare institution.
- 1533 Official introduction of the Reformation.
- 1536 Frankfurt joins the Schmalkaldic League.
- 1546/47 The Schmalkaldic War ends with the victory of Emperor Charles V at Mühlberg.
- 1548 The Interim Decree of the Imperial Diet at Augsburg makes Frankfurt a de-facto mixed Catholic/Protestant city.
- 1552 Frankfurt is unsuccessfully besieged by Saxon and Hessian troops.
- 1555 The Religious Peace of Augsburg endorses bi-denominationalism within the Empire and thus also in Frankfurt. An increasing number of Protestant refugees from the Spanish-occupied Low Countries and from England settle in Frankfurt.
- 1562 Since the election and coronation of Emperor Maximilian II Frankfurt is regarded not just as an election venue, but also a coronation city.
- 1585 The establishment of exchange rates and bid prices by trade fair visitors leads to lively stock exchange transactions.
- 1612 - 1614 A constitutional dispute between the city council and the citizens leads to civil unrest and the looting of the Jewish ghetto. The emperor intervenes, and the uprising is suppressed. The leader of the rebels, Vincenz Fettmilch, and some of his associates are beheaded on Rossmarkt (Horse Market) in 1616.
- 1631 - 1635 Swedish troops pass through Frankfurt during the Thirty Years War. A Swedish garrison is stationed in Sachsenhausen. The plague breaks out in the city.
- 1685 After the withdrawal of the edict of Nantes Huguenot refugees pour into Frankfurt.
- 1708 - 1732 Due to a dispute between Frankfurt citizens and the city council, several imperial committees investigate the city's constitutional and financial affairs. A number of imperial resolutions lead to administrative reforms and the institution of a citizens' committee to control the city's finances.
- 1711/19 The Jewish ghetto (Judengasse) and large parts of the Old Town (Altstadt) are destroyed in two big fires. As a result, the city council issues new building regulations.
- 1742 - 1745 For a brief period Frankfurt becomes an imperial residence under Emperor Charles VII.
- 1749 Johann Wolfgang Goethe is born in Frankfurt.
- 1759 - 1763 Frankfurt is occupied by French troops during the Seven Years War. Upon French initiative, street lighting, street name signs and the system of house numbers are improved.
- 1763 The physician Johann Christian Senckenberg leaves his estate to the city of Frankfurt, as an endowment for the promotion of medicine and various sciences.
- 1792 The last imperial coronation takes place in Frankfurt (Francis II). A short time later Frankfurt is occupied by French revolutionary troops. Further occupations take place in

1796, 1800 and 1806.

- 1800 Frankfurt has a population of about 35,000.
- 1805 Following a council resolution, Frankfurt starts to demolish its fortifications. The area around the walls is converted to a park.
- 1806 Frankfurt becomes subject to Karl Theodor von Dalberg, the Prince-Bishop of the Rhine Confederation, and is promoted to a Grand Duchy in 1810. Dalberg carries out a fundamental reform of the city's legal and administrative systems.
- 1813 After Napoleon's defeat, Dalberg is expelled from Frankfurt by allied troops. The re-introduction of Frankfurt's imperial constitution leads to the annulment of most of his reforms.
- 1815 The German Confederation is set up by the Congress of Vienna. Frankfurt is declared a "free city" and the venue of the Confederation's Diet.
- 1816 Frankfurt's imperial constitution is modified by the Constitutional Amendment Act.
- 1833 With the Occupation of the Constabularies, a number of students, country folk and Polish officers want to topple the Diet of the German Confederation and set up a republic. However, due to poor organization and lack of support from Frankfurt's citizens, the uprising collapses within a short time.
- 1836 Frankfurt joins the German Customs Union.
- 1839 With the opening of the Taunus line to Wiesbaden, Frankfurt receives a railway link.
- 1848/49 The German National Assembly convenes at the Paulskirche (St. Paul's Church). A bill of fundamental German rights and a new Imperial Constitution are passed. However, the rejection of the imperial crown by Frederick William IV of Prussia leads to the failure of the reforms attempted by the Paulskirche assembly.
- 1866 Frankfurt is annexed by Prussia.
- 1867 Frankfurt has a population of about 78,000.
- 1877 The incorporation of Bornheim marks the beginning of the expansion of Frankfurt in the 19th century. Further incorporations follow from 1895 onwards.
- 1880 Opening of the Frankfurt Opera House (the Alte Oper, Old Opera House). The construction of the building is largely funded through donations from rich citizens.
- 1888 Opening of the Hauptbahnhof (main railway station).
- 1890 Frankfurt has a population of about 180,000.
- 1891 - 1912 Under Franz Adickes as mayor, Frankfurt developed into a modern industrial and commercial city. A number of major events and exhibitions serve to revive the old tradition of trade fairs.
- 1905 Frankfurt has a population of 400,000.
- 1914 Foundation of Frankfurt University as a civil endowment university.
- 1914 - 1918 Während des Ersten Weltkriegs steigt die Arbeitslosigkeit stark an. Versorgungsengpässe führen zu Hungersnöten.
- 1918 The November Revolution leads to the formation of a workers' and soldiers' council.
- 1925 - 1930 Invited to Frankfurt at the initiative of its mayor (Louis Landmann), Ernst May is appointed city architect. He creates a large number of new housing estates, known as Neues Frankfurt (New Frankfurt).
- 1926 Frankfurt Airport is reopened at Rebstock, an area that had been used as a landing place for airships before the war. Foundation of the Society for the Construction of a Motorway between Hamburg, Frankfurt and Basle (with the German acronym HAFRABA).
- 1928 The incorporation of Höchst, Nied, Griesheim, Sossenheim, Schwanheim and Fechenheim makes Frankfurt the third largest city in terms of square mileage. The city has a population of 548,000.
- 1933 After the local elections in March, Frankfurt's city hall falls into the hands of the Nazis. Its former mayor, Landmann, is expelled from office, and flees first to Berlin, then to the Netherlands, where he dies in 1945.
- 1938 Destruction of synagogues and other Jewish establishments in a night of pogroms on November 9.

- 1941 - 1944 From October 1941 onwards a total of 9,415 Jews are deported from Frankfurt and murdered in concentration camps. Over 700 people commit suicide to avoid deportation.
- 1943/44 The centre and the Altstadt (Old Town) of Frankfurt are almost completely destroyed in air raids.
- 1945 The city is occupied by American troops on March 26 and 29.
- 1946 A rubble clearance campaign is started on a large scale, marking the beginning of the reconstruction of the city.
- 1947 Frankfurt becomes the headquarters of the United Economic Area of American, French and British Zones. The Bank deutscher Länder (Bank of the German States) is set up in Frankfurt and, a year later, serves as the basis for organizing and implementing West Germany's currency reform.
- 1948 On May 18, the 100th anniversary of the German National Assembly is celebrated at the rebuilt Paulskirche (St. Paul's Church).
- 1949 Frankfurt and Bonn are discussed as two options for the capital of the new Federal Republic of Germany. Bonn is chosen. Frankfurt and the Rhine-Main area quickly develop into an important economic centre. Over the years Frankfurt becomes one of Europe's leading financial cities. In May, civil aviation is resumed at Frankfurt Airport again. In 1950 about 200,000 passengers are processed at the airport.
- 1955 For the first time, Frankfurt has a population of 600,000.
- 1958 Frankfurt Airport becomes Germany's first commercial jet airport. In 1959 the first jet plane leaves for New York. The number of passengers rises from 9.5 million in 1970 to 32.5 million in 1993.
- 1968 Opening of the first underground line.
- 1972 Foundation of Frankfurter Verkehrsverbund (FFV), the Frankfurt local transport company.
- 1975 The Umlandverband Frankfurt (Association of the Frankfurt Area) takes over regional development in the lower Main region.
- 1984 The opening of the Film Museum and the German Architectural Museum mark the development of the Museumsufer (Museum Embankment).
- 1995 The European Currency Institute, the predecessor of today's European Central Bank, is set up at the Eurotower, the former building of the BfG (trade union bank).
- 1997 Since the early 1980s, the Frankfurt skyline has been increasingly dominated by skyscrapers. The Messeturm (256 metres, 840 ft.) and the Commerzbank Tower (258 metres, 846 ft.) are among Europe's tallest office blocks.
- 1999 The first stage in the launch of the euro puts the focus increasingly on the activities of the European Central Bank.